

**BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.**—President Lincoln has signed the confiscation bill; transmitting to Congress a copy of the message he had prepared to veto it, if the explanatory act, with the modifications he suggested, had not been passed; these modifications, already mentioned in the Gazette, determined him to approve the bill.—The formal charges against Gen. Mitchell, it is said, will be prosecuted by Hon. G. S. Houston, of Alabama, a Union man; these allege that he failed to notice or punish the most horrid outrages committed by soldiers under his command, and that he was pecuniarily interested in the transportation of cotton by government vessels; Gen. Mitchell some time since tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.—The storm of last Tuesday was violent at Fortress Monroe, but we hear of no disasters or accidents.—A negro man was found lying in the streets, in Washington, on Wednesday night, with his throat dreadfully cut; two men and two women have been arrested charged with being concerned in, or witnesses of, the attempted assassination.—The large number of "contrabands" heretofore quartered in Duff Green's row, in Washington, have been removed to another place, and the building they occupied is to be used as a hospital.—The steamer Scotia sailed from New York on Wednesday, for England, with \$750,000 in specie.—The slate business in Vermont is rapidly increasing.—Considerable anxiety is expressed in New York to hear the news from England, after the news of the late battles before Richmond shall have been received.—A minority of the Border State Representatives, consisting of Messrs. Noel, of Missouri, Clemens, of Tennessee, Brown, Blair and Whaley, of Virginia, Casey, of Kentucky, and Fisher, of Delaware, have issued a reply to the President's emancipation project, saying that they will ask their States calmly to consider the proposition, and intimating that they are themselves not averse to it.—Mr. Chandler concluded his remarks, in the Senate, on the conduct of the war, with a severe attack upon Gen. McClellan, ridiculing and criticising his "strategic" movements before Richmond, &c., and wound up by saying that although he (Mr. Chandler) "would be abused for making the disclosures he had made, the country ought to know the facts, and only traitors and fools would denounce him."—There is no truth in the report that 1,500 Federal troops were captured at Baton Rouge.—Considerable sickness prevails in Petersburg, Va.—It is said that the Confederate iron-plated steamer Richmond (Merrimac No. 2) is now nearly completed, and that the obstructions at Fort Darling have been constructed so as to let her drop through, as did the Teazer the other day.—There is some complaint on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of the prospect of the crops.—A letter from Newcastle, Del., in the Philadelphia Bulletin, says that on Wednesday eight Confederate prisoners made their escape on a raft from Fort Delaware.—Harvard College has conferred the degree of LL.D. on J. Stuart Mills, of England, and Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, of Ky.—The letter of Governor Seymour, of Conn., on the war, opposing ultraism, and recommending milder measures than those heretofore adopted, is denounced in the Republican journals.—A letter from the army correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, dated Corinth, Miss., says that he has not "yet

met with one loyal woman in that neighborhood, and among the men but one even reasonable rebel."—The N. Y. Times says: "The process has already begun in the city and the State of forming new regiments; captains, majors and colonels are appointed according as they bring in each the given number of men, or according to the favor of the military authorities."—The National Intelligencer, in an article on the proposed emancipation policy, says "that if there shall be any hesitation or drawing back on the part of those who took the initiative in making this proffer of pecuniary aid, now that there is some prospect of a demand being made for appropriations of money, instead of the passage of resolutions, it is easy to augur that the highly raised hopes of the President will be frustrated and disappointed."—One branch of the City Councils of Baltimore, after strong opposition, has passed a bill for issuing small corporation due bills; it is not known whether it can pass the other branch.—A young lady in Baltimore has been arrested, under the treason law of Maryland, for displaying a secession flag.—Gen. Fitz John Porter has issued an address to his troops, thanking them for their bravery, and informing them that they are entitled to inscribe on their banners the names of the recent battles before Richmond.—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.—Gen. Blenker, of New York, has been confirmed as Brigadier General of the U. S. army.—Gold in New York yesterday was 118.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "It must be confessed that enlistments are not so lively. I looked in at most of the 'headquarters' this morning, and found the complaint general that the men did not come up very actively. In a few days, however, the understanding is, the Legislature will convene in special session, in order to stimulate enlistments by offering a handsome bounty."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, that it is not to be supposed that the President thinks there is any obligation upon the border slave States to initiate emancipation, when his own friends in Congress have consigned a proposed appropriation to the tomb of the Capulets, when it was in their power to have passed it at the present session.

The New York Journal of Commerce of yesterday thus speaks of the market in that city on Wednesday:—"There is no improvement over yesterday in activity or tone of feeling. Gold opened at 117, fell down to 116½, but closed at 117½ at the board, and 117½ in the street. Silver is bought at 110 @ 111 and sold at 112 @ 113. Old demand notes fluctuate from 107½ to 108."

The postage stamp currency or government shinplasters will have a very extensive circulation, and the profit derivable to the Treasury from their loss will be very large—forming a considerable percentage upon the whole issue. The stamps are to be printed on thick paper, and are not intended to be used also for letters. They are redeemable at the post office in treasury notes.

The Legislature of New York, it is thought, is to be convened in extra session.

The strike among the grain shovellers in New York still continues, but there are evident signs of yielding among the strikers. The merchants remain firm in their determination not to yield to their demands, and have hired new hands to work upon the elevators, which are in full operation. Many of the shovellers went to work upon vessels not using the elevator, at the old prices.

England is sorely troubled respecting the future of the cotton supply. At last accounts there were only 213,270 bales in Liverpool, against 1,123,000 at a corresponding date last year. Were the mills to run on full time every pound of cotton in England would be used up in four weeks. What adds to the prevalent distress is the fact that India, so much relied upon, has failed utterly to meet the public expectation that she would supply, partially at least, the deficiency occasioned by the loss of American cotton.

The St. Louis Republican says:—"The irrepressible conflict between the white and black races has commenced. It is one that will continue to be between opposing and enduring forces so long as the radicals attempt to throw four million "contrabands" upon the North and West as free and equal men, to overrun our towns and cities."

A correspondent of the Buffalo Express, writing from Old Point Comfort, on July 4, says: "The 44th, which I persist in calling the finest regiment that ever took the field, is a mere wreck. On Wednesday, after the last of their many fights, they stacked arms with only 90 muskets—a sad remainder of the original 1,040 men. Of the greater portion, some are killed, more are wounded, and still more are home on sick leave."

The Bermudian newspaper of the 2d of July says that the exportation of the spring crop of potatoes is now pretty nearly closed. There has been exported to New York 11,212 barrels; to Boston and Halifax, 437 do.; to the West Indies, 5,169 do.—total, 16,818 barrels. The export of onions to the present date has reached the quantity of 1,224,638 pounds. The exportation of tomatoes for the present season (nearly all to the United States) has amounted to 17,526 boxes.

A revolution in politics, says the Newburyport Herald, has been brought about by the battle at Richmond. "The parties are the Macs and the anti-Macs; and they are more bitter than we ever saw republicans and democrats towards each other. Here the Macs have the majority."

In the late democratic convention in Fairfield county, Ohio, Dr. Olds offered the following resolution, which was enthusiastically adopted. "That we are in favor of the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, and the negroes where they are."

The principal topic of discussion in the Jamaica papers is the supply of food, the failure of trade having led to very general privation and suffering among the inhabitants. All kinds of domestic produce are sold at exorbitant rates, till at length the poorer classes are resorting to plunder for the means of livelihood.

The resignation of Captain Louis Phillippe d'Orleans, and Robert d'Orleans aide-de-camp to General McClellan, have been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 15th instant.